### A LITTLE MONEY. The story is told that on one occasion George Washington threw a silver dollar from Mt. Ver-non clear across the broad Potomac. He did this to show that he could make a dollar go a

If you want to make your dollars go a long way read our "ad," and heed the pointers therein contained.

A Great Variety of Men's Overcoats.

Excellent Bargains at \$10.

A beautiful array of all-wool Overcoats for Men. Handsome patterns. Fashionably made, at \$12. These are \$15 coats, but bought late in the season; we give our patrons the benefit of the reduction we received.

Our MEN'S OVERCOATS are simply CORKERS. They are well worth \$20, as anybody will say who examines them.

MEN'S SUITS—All-wool Suits at \$12. Our \$15 Suits, all wool, in Sacks and Frocks, are going off rapidly. These are in Cassimeres, Black Cheviots, etc., of all styles.

Boys' Knee-Pants Suits from \$2.50 upward.

Boys' Long-Pants Suits from \$4 to \$15.

Boys' Cape Overcoats and Ulsters in great variety.

variety.

We have a run on our Boys' Caps. All our 15 and 20-cent Jerseys now going at 5 cents; a Chinchilla Cap at 23 cts.; a Scotch Cap at 23c; fine Plush Caps at 60c and 75c.

We continue until Jan. 1 our gift of the Universal Tripod with each \$15 worth, and upward, of goods sold.

ORIGINAL EAGLE 5 and 7 W. Wash. 16 S. Meridian.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. BIG

HOLIDAY RATES! In accordance with an old and well-established cus-tom, the

BIG FOUR ROUTE

EXCURSION TICKETS Between all stations at the rate of

1 1-3 Fare for the Round Trip On the following dates: Wednesday, Dec. 24. Thursday, Dec. 25. Wednesday, Ded. 31. Thursday, Jan. 1.

All tickets good to return up to and including Monday, Jan. 5, affording every one an opportunity to enjoy

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices.

No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

DO YOU GO TO CINCINNATI?

C., H. & D. R. R. -THE ONLY LINE WITH-

Pullman Vestibule Trains.

- BETWEEN -

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI No transfer at Cincinnati if you are going further via Cincinnati Southern or Baitimore & Ohie railroads, as we run in same depot with these roads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Depart—\*3:55 am | | 10:45 am | \*3:00 pm | \*3:30 pm Arrive—\*12:35 am †9:15 am \*11:15 am †7:45 pm \*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
City ticket office corner Illinois street and Ken-

The Sunday Journal. \$2 Per Annum

H. J. BHEIN, General Agent.

Warmer; fair weather.

## BIG CUT

-- IN --

CHINCHILLA AND FUR BEAVER

# OVERCOATS

The following lots reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.

15299	13427	11721
13638	15387	13219
12157	10321	13606
11153	14259	12931
15661	14141	14201
15329	10179	12075
13221	13614	13640
13629		

They have been selling from \$8.50 to \$20. The prices now stand at from \$5.30 to \$16.

GREAT CHANCE WHILE THEY LAST

### OUR FUR SALE

are being closed out at less than 50 cents on the dollar. If you are interested, call while we have them, at the

### MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Offer for the Holiday Trade their line of

#### UMBRELLAS

In Gloria, Cloth, and different grades of Serge Silk, handsomely mounted on natural and carved woods and with Gold, Silver, Horn, Horn and Silver, Buckhorn and Silver handles.

### MUFFLERS.

A large assortment of Staples and Novelties in Wool, Cashmere and Silk. Stripes, Plaids and Figures.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

### INDUCEMENTS

W. H. ROLL continues to offer the biggest inducements in

CARPETS,

DRAPERIES AND WALL-PAPERS,

of any house in the country. To intending purchasers we say, go to

### ROLL'S

30 TO 38 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET.

### HOLIDAY GOODS

My store is filled with the latest attractions for Holiday Presents-Chairs, Tables, Cabinets, Easels, Music Cabinets, etc., etc. Handsome, durable, useful. Call and see the new goods.

WM. L. ELDER, 43 and 45 South Meridian St.

DID YOU EVER Eat a Cracker as good as the

TAGGART BUTTER CRACKER?

Then why use any other?

FLANNER & BUCHANAN, Funeral Directors 72 N. Illinois St. Telephone 641.

CARVERS, TABLE CUTLERY, POCKET CUT-LERY. ROGERS' PLATED WARE AT HARD. WARE PRICES. NUT CRACKS AND PICKS, NOVELTIES IN CUTLERY. THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY. LILLY & STALNAKER. 64 East Washington street.

THE INDIANA PAPER COMPANY,

Manufacturers of PAPER and PAPER BAGS, have removed from Nos. 21, 23 and 25 East Maryland street, to Nos. 27 and 29, same street, next door east.

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

TYPE-FOUNDERS TO COMBINE.

Proposed Consolidation with the View of Putting a Stop to Alleged Ruinous Competition.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 9 .- For some time American capitalists known as the American Type Foundry Company has been negotiating for the purchase of all the type foundries in the United States. This fact became public yesterday through rumors of an attempted purchase of type foundries in this city. The representatives of the

in this city. The representatives of the company have at their disposal for the purpose of purchase \$20,000,000. During the past week letters have been sent to all the type foundries in the country, asking, first, if the company to which it is addressed will sell out and retain stock in the enterprise; second, if it will sell out and completely abandon the business.

Mr. T. H. Brower, treasurer of the Union Type Foundry, of Chicago, said that he had heard nothing of the syndicate mentioned above. "It was true, however," he said, "that since the old Type-founders' Association has been dissolved the business has been going to the dogs through disastrons competition. Founders have understood that it was necessary to get business on a firm basis, and there has been a sentiment that some organization was required. I can say that a project is now on foot for consolidating the type foundries, not in a trust, but in one company. The capital of the company will be simply the aggregate assets of the concerns which compose it. I presume the Kansas City story grew out of this talk. The proposed organization is not perfected yet, nor in a position to make offers for plants. Negotiations, however, are in progress, and I believe the company will be formed."

Colorado Town Under Arms.

DURANGO, Col., Dec. 9.—Thomas Frank-lyn, a carpenter, got into an altercation lyn, a carpenter, got into an altercation with two Indians in a saloon at Armago, N. M., on Saturday. He struck both over the head with the butt end of a billiard cue, crushing the skull of one and killing him instantly, and seriously injuring the other. Yesterday a band of Apaches came to Armago, intent upon his scalp, but Sheriff Stallsteiner and a posse secreted him in a pile of sawdust, and the Indians were unable to find him. Great excitement prevails, the Indians declaring that they only want justice. Every person in town is attending to business with a six-shooter strapped around his waist, and a number are carrying Winchesters, to be prepared for an emergency. for an emergency.

Indicted for Violating the Lottery Law. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 9.—Frank W. Gregory, managing editor of the Evening Democrat, has been indicted by the federal grand jury for violating the lottery law. After the last drawing of the Louisiana lottery the Democrat's New Orleans correspondent wired that paper the winning numbers held by Memphis people. The proof-slip was submitted to Postmaster Paterson, who wired the Attorney-general at Washington. His decision was that its publication would criminate the publisher. The Democrat published not only its experience with the Postoffice Department, but also the objectionable list, hence the action of the grand jury.

Afflicted with a Peculiar Trouble. CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—The authorities of the City Hospital are puzzled over a mys-terious case. It is that of an unknown young man who is unable to speak or in any way reveal his identity. The physicians pronounce it a case of embolia, a rare and peculiar trouble resulting from the obstruction of a vein or artery in the head by a clot of blood. Hundreds of persons have called to see the unfortunate man.

### MARYLAND'S BOURBON

Senator Gorman's Inconsistent Attitude on the Elections Bill Exposed.

His Conduct in His Own State in January Exactly Opposite to the Views Expressed by Him on Monday-Cloture to Be Applied.

Messrs. Berry and Daniel Waste Time in Talking Against the Measure.

By a Vote of 152 to 82 the House Condemns the Effort to Remove General Grant's Remains from Riverside to Arlington.

GORMAN'S INCONSISTENCY.

His Protest Against Federal Elections Control Compared with His Action in Maryland.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The attitude of Senator Gorman, who is leading the Democratic Senators against the federal elections law, has brought out a fact that shows his inconsistency when he takes ground against the federal elections law because it takes the elections out of the control of the State or local authorities. No longer ago than last January he caused to be passed by the Maryland Legislature a law which took the control of the elections in a number of counties in Maryland out of the control of the County Commissioners, and placed them in the hands of a board appointed by the Governor. The most remarkable thing about his Maryland law is that it is purely directed against the Republican and doubtful counties of Maryland. The act gives the appointment of the supervisors to the Governor of the State, when, since 1805, they have been appointed by the commissioners of the several counties. This State board has complete control of the federal, State and even local elections. The refusal to exempt the Republican counties at the request of their State Senators was a most out rageous piece of work, because when a Democratic Senator asked that his county be exempted it was granted. There was no pretext for the passage of the bill and no ground for such a change for such a change, except a Democratic one to control the entire State as shown by the last election. If Gorman in January, 1890, overthrew the local control of the elections in Republican counties and invested the right completely in the Governor of the State without even OUR FURSALE

a semblance of a charge of fraud, how can be, in December, 1890, arise in the United States Senate and oppose the federal elections bill and lead his fellow Democrats against a just bill giving the national government the right to exercise control over its own election of its own Representatives?

Senator Gorman has had handed to him the names of twenty-six Democratic Senators who want time to speak on the federal elections bill. Senator Morgan asks for a full week, and those who recall his four days' talk during the fisheries debate know that he can fill the full time. Senator George asks for time to deliver three speeches, a day or a day and a half each, or about four days altogether. In all the time asked for by Democrats alone covers sixteen weeks, although the entire session is of only fourteen weeks' duration. This has shown that the Democrats feel that they can readily talk the bill to death, and has shown that the Democrats feel that they can readily talk the bill to death, and intend to do so unless the Republicans adopt some of Speaker Reed's cloture rules. It well understood among Republicans that the cloture will be applied, and a caucus has been determined on to decide when the application shall be made. It may be put down as certain that the bill will pass, and it is equally certain that it will pass before Christmas by some action in the Senate which will eclipse Speaker Reed's best moves.

Yesterday's Debate on the Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- When the elections bill was then taken up in the Senate today, Mr. Berry addressed that body in opposition to it. He said this bill was brought forward to disturb barmony and inflict an injury on business relations at a time when the relations of the people of the several States were becoming more and more extended and complicated, and when the ablest and best men of the Southern States were seeking to find a remedy for the evils that surrounded them. As an illustration of the bad effects of such a law, Mr. Berry referred to the recent appointment by Circuit Court Judge Williams, of Arkansas, who had up to that time had the respect of the people of that State of both political parties, of John McClure as chief supervisor of elections. Judge Williams had, he said, lost, to a large degree, the confidence of a large portion of the people of Arkansas on account of his imposing on them the very

large portion of the people of Arkansas on account of his imposing on them the very worst man in all Arkansas to exercise the high function of that office. The same thing might occur in all the other States, the supervisors holding their offices for life. If the Circuit Court judges were Democrats, as they are now for the most part Republicans, the bill would not be advocated on the other side of the chamber. It was, therefore, the statement of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, a partisan measure.

Mr. Berry referred to a report made in a Republican House of Representatives by a committee, of which Mr. Poland of Vermont was chairman, showing that while McClure was Chief-justice of Arkansas he was at the same time chairman or the Republican executive committee of the State and editor-in-chief of a partisan Republican paper in Little Rock; and that in the election of 1872 the votes of whole counties were thrown out and hundreds of names erased from the registration books without notice to the voters. Of all the men who were concerned in those transactions, it was known, and not denied, that John McClure was the chief and that he had planned every one of them. The people of Arkansas, whether Democrats or Republicans, if told that any election, to be either conducted or controlled by McClure, could be fair and honest, would laugh in the face of him who said it, and would say that such a thing would resent any such imputation as a reflection on the character which he had made for himself as the best manipulator of elections in the whole South. He [Mr. Berry] would not deny that there was great interest in the bill throughout the South. There was anxiety, and even much alarm, in many sections of the Union at its threatened passage. One of the greatest and most influential Republican newspapers in the Western States. He was slow to believe that a majority of Senators who purported to be fair and honest would vote for the passage of such a partisan measure. He entered his earnest protest against it as bein

VIEWS OF A VIRGINIAN. Mr. Daniel next addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He quoted from Mr. Hoar's speech, last August, that the bill struck at the North as well as the South. and also recited the motto placed at the head of that speech, "Shall we keep faith with the people?" and said that, whether sincere or not, that was a striking battle-ory. The people had read that speech and had answered it. All of the thirteen original States had put upon it the fiat of their condemnation. The State of Massachusetts,

at which he struck in distrust of its local officers and its time-honored customs, had given him its answer, and he did not wonder that the Senator from Massachusetts should be so impatient, by some method or other, to get the corpse taken from the presence of the Senate. If the Senator proposed to snap his fingers in the face of that express, emphatic, resounding condemnation, let him do so. The Senator had not always expressed the high confidence in the judiciary which he now professed. He had made a speech in the Senate in which he said that he had seen four United States judges forced to resign their offices in order to escape impeachment.

The presiding genius of this bill, Mr. Daniel said, who was instigating it and nursing it, had received no allusion from the Senator from Massachusetts save of compliment, and yet he [Mr. Daniel] had in his hand a legislative record—the report of a committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of Mr. Lind, Mr. Forney and Mr. Frye, from which he deduced the conclusion that Mr. Davenport was not a man worthy to be a supervisor of elections, but that he was just the kind of man to whom the promoters and sponsors of the bill wanted to turn over the suffrages, rights and privileges of the American people.

the promoters and sponsors of the bill wanted to turn over the suffrages, rights and privileges of the American people.

Mr. Frye sought the floor to make an explanation, stating that he had signed the report, but Mr. Daniel refused to yield for that purpose. He quoted from a law report to show that Judge Blatchford had condemned the action of Mr. Davenport, but had declined to remove him. The offense that he had committed was, Mr. Daniel said, terrorizing and intimidating American citizens and compelling them to surrender their naturalization certificates. Who, he asked, demanded the passage of the bill? Not the farmers of the country, for in their convention at Ocala, passage of the bill? Not the farmers of the country, for in their convention at Ocala, Fla., they had just protested unanimously against it; not the colored people of the South, for they had, through their various representative bodies, declared that they did not wish the bill to be passed, because it would distrub the kindly relations that time is establishing between the races.

Mr. Butler gave notice of an amendment

Mr. Butler gave notice of an amendment to the bill providing that supervisors, can-vassers and all election officers be regarded s ministerial and not as judicial officers. Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to set into the even-ing until the debate on the bill was closed. After a short executive session, the Senate, at 5:35 P. M., adjourned.

#### WILL STAY AT RIVERSIDE.

The House Votes Against Making Arlington

the Final Resting Place of Grant's Remains. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-There was great surprise among those who have been pushing the resolution for the removal of Grant's remains from New York to Arlington when the final vote was taken to-day. and they found themselves in a very small minority. The removal was counted on as almost certain, but at the last moment politics stepped in and settled the matter the other way. Every one of the New York city Congressmen is a Democrat, and they were able to bring their united strength to bear on the Democratic side in arguing that their political salvation depended largely upon keeping Congress from throwing national discredit on New York by the removal of Grant's remains. As a result of this the Democrats presented an unbroken front against the resolution, and, with the aid of the scattered votes from the other side, they put an end to the proposition for removal. This

causing much disappointment among army men. General Alger, the excommander of the G. A. R., urged the removal in his recent message at the Boston encampment, and to-day he was conspicuous in the Capitol corridors putting in a word for the resolution just prior to the

When the bill was taken up to-day, Mr. Quinn of New York said he was surprised that the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. O'Neill] should have committed himself to the furtherance of a resolution which was so repugnant to the gentle-man's best feelings. There was not an atom of patriotism in the resolution. Gen. Grant lay in one of the grandest spots that ever hero slept in. Complaint was made that New York had not subscribed enough to build a monument. While New York was receiving subscriptions to the monument, the terrible disaster at Johnstown occurred. New York had lost sight of the monument, but she had not lost sight of the suffering at Johnstown, and had made contributions with a liberal hand. He ap-

pealed to American patriotism to do nothing that was likely to disturb the peace of the great hero. [Applause.]

Mr. Flower of New York said that it had been General Grant's wish before he died that he be buried beside his wife. Mrs. Grant had chosen, and New York had pre-sented her a tomb that was equal to the

Grant had chosen, and New York had presented her a tomb that was equal to the tomb of any President, save those of Garfield and Lincoln. This resolution insulted not only Mrs. Grant, but the great city of New York, which was always ready to relieve the sufferings of humanity the world over. The resolution was an insult to Gen. Grant and to the G. A. R., and to every man who had a relative who died adding to the glory of this Republic.

Mr. Cummings of New York said that there was something in the resolution more than a spirit of envy, something that savored of a rancorous spirit, something that challenged every sentiment of pride, something abnormal and monstrous. The city of New York had been General Grant's chosen home. He had closed his career there without having expressed a wish to leave it. It was desecration to remove his bones from the city of his choice when he was helpless to prevent it. To do it under the specious plea that General Graat belonged to the Nation only added to the outrage. His bones did not belong to the Nation. The miserable presumption that they did would open the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon and the memorable sarcophagus at Springfield. Men were usually buried at their homes. Washington, Lafayette, Garibaldi and Gambetta had been buried, not at the capital of Sweden, but at his own home, But if Grant was to be dragged from his, what was to make Farragut safe! Those who charged New York with being dilatory should remember that haste was not always speed. It had taken more than a quarter of a century to complete Bunker Hill monument, and that half a century before the erection of the Washington monument.

Mr. Mason of Illinois thought that the remains of the great commander should rest in peace where his family and the country had laid them. If the remains of General Grant should be moved let his family decided the state of the peace where his family and the country had laid them. If the remains of General Grant should be moved let his family decided the state of the peace of the had laid them. If the remains of General Grant should be moved let his family decide without any suggestion from Congress. General Grant needed no monument. Gen. Grant while he lived built his own monu-

Mr. Farquhar of New York protested against the transfer of General Grant's remains as a Republican Representative, as a personal friend of General Grant and his family, and as a soldier of the Republic. The trouble with the New York monument was that the committee was too respectable to raise the money. He wanted New York to recast her committee and if \$500,000 was wanted within twelve months that \$500,000 would be forthcoming. The resolution was then defeated—yeas, 82; nays, 154.

DEADLY WINTER TORNADO.

Houses Blown Down in Georgia and Several Persons Killed and Injured.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9 .- Yesterday, near Monroe, Walton county, a tornado cleared a space several miles long and about one hundred yards wide, blowing down houses and killing several people. Jack Henderson and his wife were buried beneath the ruins of their home. Henderson was killed, but his wife was not badly hurt. Their baby was carried 300 yards, and was so badly injured that it died shortly after being found: A family of negroes named Jackson were buried in the ruins of their cabin and two of them were killed. Another house containing seven negroes was blown down, but all the occupants escaped

#### THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY

Attorney-General Miller Recommended by Republicans for the Place.

President Harrison Said to Be Averse to Making the Selection from His Cabinet Officers, but Many Think He Will Do So.

Free-Coinage Bill with New Features Formulated by Senator Plumb.

Apportionment Measure Submitted to the House-How Mckinley Stole a March on the Minority-Wheat's Successor Selected.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER.

He Is Strongly Indorsed for the Vacant Place on the Supreme Court Bench.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.- There has been so much talk in Washington during the past two or three days about the probable appointment of Attorney-general Miller, of Indiana, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court created by the death of Associate Justice Miller, that his name was confidently expected at the Senate this afternoon. No intimation has been made at the White House as to what is likely to be done in the way of filling the existing vacancy, but the President has stated to those who have asked the pointed question whether he has in mind the appointment of the Attorney-general, that he is very much averse to going into his Cabinet for the purpose of making any appointment, and that he does not, for any purpose, want to break the Cabinet slate, which has worked together so harmoniously and well.

There have been many strong indorsements of Attorney-general Miller from high sources, and the President has been advised by a large number of the leading Republicans and practitioners before the Supreme Court as to the importance of placing upon the bench one who is well fitted for the place, while in the same connection the name of Attorney-general Miller has been suggested. Members of Congress who have personally come in contact with Attorney-general Miller have formed a very high estimate of his character and abilities, and if a petition were circulated in the House and Senate for his appointment it is questionable whether a single Republican could be found who would not, with alacrity, sign the petition. It is certainly an unusual compliment to Mr. Miller that he should receive this high compliler that he should receive this high compliler that he should receive this high compliment. He came to Washington less than two years ago, practically unknown here, and he has steadily grown in public favor until he is now universally mentioned in connection with the vacancy on the Supreme Bench While the President does not wish to take Mr. Miller out of the Cabinet his appointment to the Supreme Court would create no surprise in any direction should it come at any time.

#### FREE-COINAGE BILL.

Senator Plumb Introduces One Radically

Different from Former Measures. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Mr. Plumb introduced in the Senate, to-day, a bill to reduce the amount of United States bonds to be required of national banks and to replace their surrendered notes, and to provide for the free coinage of silver. It was referred to the committee on finance. He also offered an amendment, in the same terms, to f, bill now on the calendar, so that the matter can be brought before the Senate independently of any report from the finance committee. In doing so he gave notice that if the elections bill were not disposed of at an early day he should move to lay it aside for the time being, in order that the bill just introduced by him, and all other measures relating to the financial condition of the country, should be considered. Something, he said, ought to be done. Congress had on it a responsibility which, in his judgment, it could not avoid for any great period of time without letting go by a very great opportunity for helping the country, and one which, in his judg-ment, would not occur again in a very great many years. If something was not done within the next two or three weeks it might as well be postponed indefinitely. Mr. Plumb's bill, in brief, is as follows:

That the compulsory requirement of deposits of United States bonds with the treasury by national banks shall be limited in amount to \$1,000 for each bank. This is not to apply to deposits of bonds to secure public moneys.

That United States notes shall be issued equal in amount to the national bank notes retired since 1882 and hereafter retired.

That the present silver coinage law shall be

That the present silver coinage law shall be amended so as to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all silver bullion offered at the market price, not to exceed \$1 for 371.25 grains pure silver, and issue treasury notes in payment. When the price is for six months in excess of the above figures purchases are to be suspended and coinage is to be free, the bullion owner being privile to receive standard dolat his own option. No be issued, and those in more certificates use are to be r are opened to fre. saver coinage, at a ratio of fifteen and one-half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, the President, by proclamation, shall prohibit the further coinage of the standard 412½ grain dollar, receive deposits of silver bullion for coinage at the rate of \$1 for 360 grains pure silver, the coin or treasury notes therefor to be issued within one year after proclamation.

Imation.

The new dollar is to contain 400 grains of standard sliver; be a full legal tender, and they are to be coined at the rate of not less than two and one-half millions monthly until \$300,000,000,000 is coined, when the coinage is to be continued at the discretion of the Secretary, recoining the present standard dollar and bullion on hand. At the discretion of the Secretary, he may also cause standard silver bars to be paid in redemption of United States Treasury notes at the rate of \$1 for 400 grains.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Plumb, which is the same in terms as the bill above described, was offered in lieu of all after the enacting clause of the Paddock bill, now on the Senate calendar, to amend the statutes so as to provide for the organization of national banks with a less capital than \$50,000.

GRANGER LEGISLATION.

Several Measures of Interest to Agriculturists Reported to the Senate Yesterday. Washington, Dec. 9.—Two bills imposing

a tax upon compound lard were, to-day, reported to the Senate without recommendation by Mr. Paddock, from the committee on agriculture. One of them is the bill that passed the House last session, and the other is the bill introduced in the Senate last January by Senator Dawes, which has never been reported by the committee. Both bills are similar in purpose and provide for the imposition of a tax upon and regulation of the manufacture of compound lard. The bills were reported without recommendation in order to avoid reopening the controversy of the last session
and the hearing of argument, which
would necessarily have greatly delayed
any action upon them by the features of the House bill were objected to by several Senators, but rather than con-sider the bill section by section in the committee, it was deemed best to report them to the Senate at once, leaving the ob-jectionable points to be considered when the bills come up in the Senate for consid-

Senator Higgins, from the committee on agriculture and forestry, to-day reported favorably the bills subjecting oleomargarine to the provisions of the laws of the several States. The bill provides that no State shall be held limited in its power to